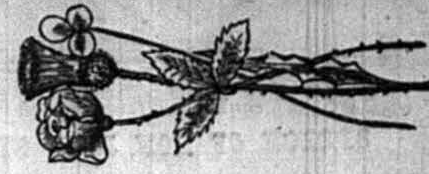


THE COLONIST.



Vol. II

Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

Single Copies—One Cent.

No. 44

By Telegraph.

Destruction by Wednesday's Earthquake.

AVALANCHES IN THE ALPINE REGIONS.

NEW LIBERAL UNION CLUB.

Bismarck's Expected Majority over Fifty.

RELAPSE OF CARDINAL JACOBINI

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 25.

The earthquake on Wednesday has affected extensive regions in Italy and France. Over two thousand persons have been killed, and enormous damage has been done to property. Genoa has suffered most severely. The panic in the south of France is universal. In the Alpine regions avalanches have been set free and have carried destruction into the valleys.

A Liberal Union Club has been formed in London. Hartington has been elected president of the club and Chamberlain vice-president.

Bismarck expects a majority of fifty over all shades of opposition. The result in Alsace is considered ominous.

Prince Alexander, late of Bulgaria, is ill with small-pox.

Cardinal Jacobini has had a relapse.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, to-day.

Wind southerly; strong snow-storm since daylight; slob ice in shore; nothing sighted.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—cabbage and beef..... J. M. Lynch
Grand carnival..... see advtment
Labrador Relief Society..... J. Outerbridge
Miralda..... is coming

AUCTION SALES.

To-morrow, (SATURDAY,) at 11 o'clock,
By J. M. LYNCH,
At his Room, Beck's Cove,
50 dozen CABBAGE,
100 pieces FRESH BEEF.

10 TUBS OLEO, 1 TUB FAT, 20 bags SALT,
(10-lbs each), 1 cwt Arrowroot—in 4, 4,
and 5-lb sacks, 10 doz prs Socks, 1 doz
Oak Chairs, 1 doz Common Chairs (double and
single back), 3 Tables, 2 Rockers, 5 doz bxs Gents
Paper and Linen Collars, 2 doz bottles Sauces—assorted,
2 Guns, 2 Revolvers, Mens' Pants & Vests,
a lot Pans and Waiters, 4 Watches, 1 Second-hand
Watch. feb25

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias,
issued out of the Supreme Court,

I will sell by Public Auction,
(AT THIS OFFICE)

On TUESDAY Next, at 12 o'clock, Noon,
all the right, title and interest of LAWRENCE
RYAN, in and to the

Dwelling House & Shop,
situate on the Northside of Water Street West,
opposite the Gas Works, at present occupied by
WILLIAM COOK, and others. For further particulars
apply to M. H. CARTY, ESQ.,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ST. JOHN'S,
February 22nd, 1887.

L. T. CHANCEY,
Sub-Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

Labrador Relief Society.

A GENERAL MEETING
of the Subscribers to the Labrador Relief Society,
of 1886, will be held in the

COMMERCIAL ROOMS,
At Noon on Tuesday, March 1st.

A full attendance is requested.
J. OUTERBRIDGE,
Secretary.

Just Received, per strmr. "Newfoundland,"
10 Cases Ginger Brandy,
(Good for Coughs or Colds.)

By next steamer, to arrive, a fresh supply of
PEEBLE'S WHISKEY.
THOMAS KEATING.

feb24,121

New Advertisements.

Grand Carnival! AT THE PARADE RINK, On Tuesday, 1st March.

Those intending to take part in the Carnival can get Tickets
from any of the following members of the Committee:

Messrs. James (Lyon & Vey), T. Keough, George McKay, H. Morrissey, P. W. Coleman, John Cur-
tin, P. J. Doyle and W. Clouston. The Band will strike up sweet music at 8 o'clock, when the
fun will commence. Admission (Spectators): 20 cents. feb25,31fp,1m&t

"MIRALDA!"

feb25,11

AYRE & SONS.

Fresh Arrival of New Goods.

We have received, per steamer "Newfoundland," another shipment
—of our celebrated—

French - Costume - Cloths!

(which we are still offering at)
the marvellously low price of)

6d. PER YARD.

For Cheapness—combined with Elegance and Durability—these Goods are unsurpassed.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

We have also received a large shipment of

New Goods--Suitable for the Season,
all of which we offer at our usual low prices.

A WELL KNOWN FACT!

It is a well-known and undisputed fact that we have always on hand

The Largest! The Freshest! and the Most Varied!

Stock of Dry Goods in the City, and that we sell at Prices
which defy competition.

AYRE & SONS,

feb21,31fp,eod

231, 233 and 335 Water Street.

A Sporting Night AT THE CITY RINK.

On Saturday Next, 26th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock,
The Great 3-Mile Race

To be followed by Obstacle Races and other Sports; after which General Skating.

FIRST PRIZE—3-MILE RACE..... AN ELEGANT SILVER WATCH.
SECOND DO—3-MILE RACE..... PAIR SILVER-PLATED SKATES.

Suitable prizes will be awarded the winners of other Races. Prof. Bennett's band will play.

Admission: Skaters, 25 cts.; Spectators, 20 cts.

feb22

J. W. FORAN.

Allan - Line.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT
FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.)

WINTER SERVICE, 1887.

S. S. Newfoundland
will sail on the following dates:

FROM HALIFAX.	FROM ST. JOHN'S.
TUESDAY, February 15th	MONDAY, February 7th
" " 15th	" " 21st
" " March 1st	" " 7th
" " 15th	" " 21st
" " 29th	" " 4th
" " April 12th	" " 18th

The Newfoundland's sailings from Halifax
connect with steamers from Liverpool, Jan. 20th,
Feb. 3rd, Feb. 17th, March 3rd, March 17th, and
March 31st.

SHEA & CO., Agents,

jan21,1mfp,81w

1887.

THE Annual Course of Lectures
and Entertainments, under the auspices of
the ST. JOHN'S ATHENÆUM, will be held
in the ATHENÆUM HALL, as follows:—

MONDAY, Feb. 28—Readings and Music.
MONDAY, Mar. 7—Rev. A. Currie, Subject: "Socialism in England."
MONDAY, Mar. 14—Rev. W. S. Lalor. Subject:

MONDAY, Mar. 21—Readings and Music.
MONDAY, Mar. 28—Rev. E. Crooke. Subject:

MONDAY, Apr. 4—T. McDowell, Esq., B. A., Subject:
"Socialism in England."
MONDAY, Apr. 11—Annual Concert.

Admission—Ten cents.

J. J. FLANNERY,
Secretary.

PROFESSOR BENNETT'S BAND will play at
the City Rink every evening and Saturday
afternoons, during the skating season, (ice
permitting). The ice is now in fine condition, and
is likely to continue so.

jan11,

J. W. FORAN.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

DEBATE ON THE DRAFT ADDRESS.

SPEECH OF W. B. GRIEVE, ESQ.

The house met at 3.30 p. m. (Tuesday
22nd), and upon the Order of the Day
having been read, and the hon. Speaker
putting the motion that the house do
now take into consideration the gra-
cious speech with which his Excellency
the Governor, had been pleased to open
the present session of the Legislature,
Mr. W. B. Grieve rose and said:—

Mr. SPEAKER—I rise to move that a
select committee be appointed to draft
an address in reply to the gracious
speech with which his Excellency the
Governor has been pleased to open the
present session of the Legislature. In
making this motion I am sure that I
voice the sentiments of every hon.
member of the house, when I regret the
unavoidable absence, through illness,
of his Excellency from the opening
ceremony of the session. I hope, how-
ever, that before long, he will be re-
stored to his accustomed health and
strength, and that when the period of
the dissolution of the session arrives, he
will be able to be present and take part
in the closing ceremonies. In perusing
the speech with which his Excellency
has favored us, I am sorry to see that it
is pervaded with a sentiment of

GLOOM AND DEPRESSION,

relieved only, by a very few bright
references to the past and hopeful an-
ticipations of the future. It is a speech
to which this house may give careful
consideration, for it becomes necessary
that we should enquire well into the
causes of the existing depression, so
that we may discover some remedy for
it. I think we shall not have to travel
far, to discover the present unsatisfac-
tory condition of affairs of the colony.
For two years past Great Britain and her
colonies have suffered from a depression
of trade; but, owing, amongst other
reasons, to our insular position, the re-
flex action of that depression has not
been directly felt by us. But now that
it has come to us it becomes us to fairly
recognise the condition of affairs, and
make up our minds to meet our difficult
position. What then, we ask, are the
causes of our present difficulties? I
answer, that for a number of years,
Newfoundland, like other countries, has
been suffering from the evils of over
production. We have been subjected
also to a keener competition in indus-
trial pursuits than has assailed us for a
long period before. And we ourselves
are partly to blame in this respect, by
reason of the faulty attention which we
have given to the care of our

STAPLE ARTICLE OF EXPORT.

These, Sir, are some of the causes which
have led up to the condition of affairs
which we have in the Colony to-day.
But, more than that, within the last two
years, I may say, we have found our-
selves face to face with unfair compe-
tition in our fish markets. We have
never been afraid of the intelligent compe-
tition of our formidable rivals; but
when we are handicapped and hindered
in our trade by protective duties and a
prohibitive tariff, it is necessary to take
up arms in self-defence. There was laid
on the table of the house, last evening,
a most able and

EXCELLENT DESPATCH FROM HIS EXCEL-
LENCY

the Governor to the principal Secretary
of State for the Colonies, bearing date
the 14th of January, 1887., and to some
paragraphs in that despatch bearing
upon the last mentioned topic, I should
like to refer. But before doing so, I
may say that in so far as my humble
judgment goes, this is a most able docu-
ment, not only comprehensive, but also
succinct, and shows that His Excellency
is acquiring information upon our col-
onial affairs and is considering what
measures shall be of material advantage
to the country. In the tenth paragraph
of this despatch, speaking of the de-
pression which at present exists all
over the land, his Excellency says:—

"The cause of this difference is not
far to seek. Formerly, when the world
was more exclusively supplied from
Newfoundland, a falling off in the
quantity of produce was usually follow-
ed by enhanced prices, and even when
this was otherwise the merchants had
confidence that the years of abundance
would compensate for the years of
scarcity, and were thus encouraged to
support the destitute fishermen by ad-
vances to be repaid in the future—a
system which, however open to excep-
tion in other respects, had at least the
advantage that to a great extent it pre-
cluded the necessity of pauper relief.

This paragraph follows upon a refer-
ence to the necessity of the

INAUGURATION OF RELIEF WORKS
consequent upon the distressed condi-
tion of the country, which relief works
had to be given in substitution of those
advances formerly made by the mer-
chant on the faith of the coming fish-
ery. The inference to be deduced from
that paragraph would lead one to be-

lieve that the credit system of the colo-
ny had received its death blow, and if
such were the case I would hail such a
deliverance with great satisfaction. It
must be said that next to pauper relief
is the credit system, and the sooner our
people learn to become economic in
their habits the sooner will the colony
take its proper place in the estimation
of the outside world. One of the prin-
cipal causes of our depression is, that
our people do not get fair play in conse-
quence of their being brought into compe-
tition with those who receive a bounty
upon their labors. At the opening
of the house, the ordinary rule being
suspended, this subject was very fully
discussed, and has resulted in the pas-
sage of a bill upon which there seemed to be

PERFECT UNANIMITY OF OPINION.

A deputation has been sent with the
measure to urge our case before the Im-
perial ministers and it is hoped that the
justice of our claims will be at last re-
cognized and allowed at this critical
juncture in our history.

The act which was passed in Canada,
upon a similar subject, received the
consent of Her Majesty and there can
be no sense of right in not conferring
upon us a similar privilege.

In reference to this matter the Right
Hon. the Secretary of State for the Co-
lonies in his despatch (No. 4) to the
Governor of this colony says:—"The
time is now close at hand at which the
French fishermen prepare to sail for the
fisheries, and large expenditure has
been incurred for the season; and the
French Government having received
no formal intimation that the practice
hitherto uniformly maintained will be
departed from, has been entitled to as-
sume that there will be no alteration in
the arrangements for the current year.
Her Majesty's Government would con-
sequently not be justified in disregard-
ing the strong protest of the French
Government against the introduction
at this late period of restrictions, calcu-
lated to inflict grave loss upon the
French fishermen; and for this reason
they are unable to advise the Queen to
allow the Bill to come into operation in
respect of the approaching fishing sea-
son, it will not at present be submitted
for Her Majesty's confirmation."

Does the right hon. gentleman not
know that

THE BAIT BILL

has been before the Imperial authori-
ties for the past twelve months, or is it
to be assumed that the French interests
are of more importance than those of
the people of this country. His Exce-
lency in his despatch to the Colonial
Office says that our fishery was our
chief dependence and that he saw no-
thing but ruin in the event of anything
cropping up that was calculated to de-
stroy that industry. Why give us a
constitution at all if we are to be told
that we are not able to legislate upon a
matter which so vitally affects our in-
terests. If this bill were allowed it
would be the means of reviving our
trade which was a subject of the high-
est moment at the present time. It
should not be forgotten that our popu-
lation is on the increase and that we
must find increased labor facilities to
meet the necessary demands. A few
years ago our people found profitable
employment in the prosecution of the
seal fishery, which is now almost a
thing of the past, and it is futile for
them to think that they can exist any
longer except some additional means of
labor can be supplied. Since last ses-
sion the government has done much by
the opening up of roads toward the
fostering of

AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS,

which I considered a step in the right
direction. I find by the returns before
me that in 1885 of root crops there were
75,000 brls. produced in this island, and
of hay there were 35,000 tons. If the
people would only leave the sea-coast
and settle upon our fertile lands I do
not see what is to prevent us from rais-
ing all the hay and root crop that may
be required for our use. I am glad to
see that the Government intends taking
part in

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

which is to be held at Barcelona. Last
year out of 400,000 qtls. fish that were
consumed in the province bearing that
name, not a single qtl. was derived
from this country. I hope, therefore,
that the interests of the colony will be
adequately represented at the Exhi-
bition, so that a new outlet may be found
for our produce. By reference to the
speech I see that the Government has
given a notice of its intention to ter-
minate

THE ALLAN CONTRACT

at the end of this year. I may observe
in passing on to the other sections that
I do not know why such notice has been
given except it be on the score of
economy. The most significant para-
graph in the speech is that which deals
with the relief works that were carried
on the past year to tide the people over
the privation consequent upon the fail-
ure of the fisheries. The expenditure for

(concluded on fourth page.)

(continued from fourth page.)

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN SYME, M. L. C.

Not being in the secrets of the Executive I am not in position to pass an opinion on the question, but shall be prepared to support any and every action of the Government that shall give us those services at a less cost to the commonwealth, if they can be as satisfactorily performed. The speech contains a reference to the position of the Government in regard to

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

It will be remembered that last year a discussion took place in this chamber upon that matter, and, with one exception, hon members of this branch of the Legislature held the opinion that no subsidy should be paid the Railroad Company after the period expired, within which they had bound themselves to complete their contract with the Government. It was forcibly urged that, having failed in their undertaking, the Government were released from obligation to pay for work which was not performed, and upon the performance of which the subsidy was conditioned. I applaud the Government for their action in withholding payment of that subsidy, unless and until it shall be decided that they are legally liable therefor. Although a strong railway man, believing there is no means so effectual to open up the country to cultivation and settlement, and to utilize its resources; and while rejoicing to think that a similar feeling influences the Executive, as evidenced by their construction of a railroad to Placentia, and hoping it will yet be extended to Hall's Bay; still I do not think the monies of the colony should be thrown away without any return. And, therefore, the action of the Government is praiseworthy in refusing to pay them to a company which has signally defaulted in the fulfillment of the terms and conditions of its contract. As regards

MUNICIPAL MATTERS,

which of course embrace sewerage, it is a question requiring most careful consideration, and while speaking of it I cannot forget the fact that notwithstanding the urgent entreaty of a member of the Executive in this house, backed up by an almost unanimous vote of this Council, the House of Assembly by a high handed proceeding conferred powers on a committee to proceed with the sewerage scheme. I shall hold myself free to discuss this question in all its bearings, and throw my support in the direction that will conduce most to the well being of the community. The subject of the Bait Bill affords matter for serious consideration. I regard its disallowance as

A CALAMITY TO THE COLONY,

yet am glad to know that the Government are determined to immediately re-enact that measure, and send it forthwith to the Imperial Government with the strongest recommendation and most urgent requests for its sanction. It is earnestly to be desired that this effort will be more successful than the preceding one. The effect of the disallowance of that measure amounts to sustentation of the fishery of foreigners at the expense of pauperizing the British subjects of Newfoundland. It throws open our valuable bait fisheries to Norwegians, Americans and others who place a prohibitory tax on every export of this colony. Its allowance on the other hand, by giving us the control of our bait fisheries, will give an impetus to the Bank and other fisheries, infuse new life and vigor into our operations, and tend immensely to the prosperity of the people and country generally. At the same time, while having large faith in the value and importance of

THE BANK FISHERY,

I regard it, and it should be regarded, as but auxiliary to the shore fishery. The inshore fisheries must be watched and fostered by the paternal care of the Colonial Government, for therein is involved the very life blood of our population. If the inshore fishery be permitted to languish and die, our people will be compelled to look elsewhere for a livelihood denied them at home. The fishermen dwelling upon the coast, with his punt and hook-and-line can, at small expense, catch enough fish for support of himself and family; and, by this means, together with his potato plot and vegetable garden and his gun, bid defiance to want if he be only ordi-

narily industrious. It would be a crying injustice, and its evils far reaching, if this class of our fishermen be neglected in favor of those engaging in other branches of the fisheries. The interests involved in our bank fishery, our salmon fishery, our herring fishery; all combined, do not bear comparison with those at stake in the inshore cod-fishery. Reverting to the disallowance of the Bait Bill, I understand that

ONE HUNDRED MORE VESSELS

would have been sent this season to the bank fishery had that Bill received royal assent. That is a serious consideration that should be pressed home upon the attention of the Imperial authorities, who, instead of aiding our people upon the road to plenty, are by their unfavorable action, starving their own, and increasing the wealth of the subjects of foreign nations. As regards the French Shore question and the arrangement proposed last year for its settlement, I am glad to say that the proposal has been disposed of so far as we in this colony are concerned, in accordance with the views and sentiment of every man woman and child on the island. It has been rejected *in toto*. I must confess to a little surprise at not finding in the opening speech any allusion to home industries. I think it is the bounden duty, not only of the government but of every person who has the interest of the people at heart, to encourage

HOME INDUSTRIES

in every rational and legitimate manner; to promote and foster public works in our midst, thereby retaining the people in the colony. I think money would be wisely spent in extending a helping hand to every industry that would keep the work now sent elsewhere amongst ourselves. Thousands of dollars worth of articles of various kinds of manufacture and production could be provided within the colony, for which we now send abroad for, and at a cost equally as cheap as the imported wares. Therefore I hope that upon every possible occasion the Government and Legislature will extend assistance to all such home industries as are deserving of encouragement and by such means contribute to the comfort of our people. I must express my regret and take occasion to depreciate reports published in the press and furnished to the press of other countries in disparagement of the financial condition of Newfoundland. Such

BASELESS AND MISCHIEVOUS REPRESENTATIONS

and their authors should be severely denounced by every one who has the well being and good reputation of the colony at heart. Our financial condition, notwithstanding these fabrications, is in as sound a state as that of any other country in the world, and I look hopefully to the near future to prove that although our trade and commerce has suffered from the depression in business which prevails throughout the civilized world, our business capitalists can afford to wait till the clouds roll by for a return of better times, and maintain their credit good until that time arrives. Have we not, I ask, seen as bad times? I, though not a native of the country, have, since my arrival in it, witnessed as great depression and as gloomy an outlook; but we have

EMERGED FROM ALL OUR TROUBLES,

healthy and strong. Do not our banks and coasts in all directions teem with Nature's store of wealth, and have we not intelligent fishermen, eager and willing, to gather in the harvest? Where, then, are the grounds for gloomy forebodings and disquieting anticipations of the future. I, at all events, take no pessimistic view of the future. I look forward with hope to the near approach of the time when our laboring classes will again have plenty of "bags and barrels" as they have had in times passed away. It has been urged, as a charge against the Government, that they are a government of merchants. Be it so. But, I ask, has not the leading feature in every measure introduced by them been a lavish expenditure to better the condition of the people in the present, and promote their happiness, prosperity and comfort in the future? Uniting with His Excellency in his expression of gratitude to the Almighty, that the colony has been exempt from dangerous epidemic during the year, I beg to move the appointment of a Select Committee to prepare an Address in reply to his gracious speech.

(to be continued.)

J. M. LYNCH,
Auctioneer - and - Commission - Agent,
BECK'S COVE.

dec15

Bankers Attention.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE paid to the CURING and SHIPPING of one or two Bankers' Fish, at a convenient **PORT IN BONAVISTA BAY,** where two Ice-Houses will be kept during the coming season. feb23,tf

SOMETHING TO READ.

Just Received, per s.s. *Newfoundland*, A few copies Christmas No. of London Graphic Weldon's Ladies' Journal; Illustrated Dressmaker Bazaar of Children's Fashions; Family Herald Myra's Journal and other Magazines for February Harper's New Monthly Magazine—English edition Literary World, vol 34; Every Week, vol 35 London Journal, vol 6—new series Christian Age, vol 30; Family Herald, vol 57 Family Herald Supplement, vol 23 Bow Bells, vol 45; Chamber's Journal, vol for '87 The Young Ladies' Journal, vol 27 The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit, by C. H. Spurgeon, for 1886 Punch's Almanac, for 1887

feb19,tf

J. F. Chisholm.**FOR SALE.****The New Schooner "Nemo."**

A very suitable vessel for **THE BANK FISHERY** For particulars apply to **W. PARNELL.**

feb18,3i,eod

129--Water Street--129**WE ARE NOW OFFERING—**

Ladies' I R SHOES at 1s 9d per pair
Ladies' ARCTIC GAITERS
Ladies' FELT BOOTS
Ladies' FELT SLIPPERS
Job lot Ladies' FELT SLIPPERS
Mens' I R BOOTS
Mens' I R SHOES
Mens' FELT HATS

Job lot Mens' CARPET Slippers
R. HARVEY.

feb15

D. M. BROWNING, M.A.,
Attorney - and - Solicitor.
Office: McBRIDE'S HILL.

feb19,7i

FOR SALE.

SHARES
in the Union and Commercial Banks.
Apply to **A. G. SMITH & CO.**

jan12

Therapeutic Association.**ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.**

La Marchant Road, St. John's, N.F., June 6th, '86.
DR. J. G. BENNETT, Dear Sir,—It is now two years and a half since myself and daughter were cured by your treatment. I suffered for years with Chronic Dyspepsia and my daughter had lost her speech, smell and the use of both legs, for which we could get no relief elsewhere. Had it not been for some silly friends, I should have had the treatment long before I did, but I feel now so deeply grateful to think that for the last two and a half years we have remained perfectly well, and that we should not be doing right unless we let people know by publishing it.

Yours faithfully, JOHN MAYNARD,
PARIS, France, Nov. 22nd, 1886.—The Comte De Burgoine, in a letter of the above date to Dr. J. G. Bennett, says: I am feeling well for your appliances and am happy to give them my distinguished patronage.

A lady at Carbonear, says: Dr. Bennett's appliances cured me of Dropsy.
Mr. Troke, Upper Isle Mote, near Channel, says: Dr. Bennett's Appliances has completely cured my wife of Dropsy. She can walk about at her own ease—a thing she has not done for fifteen years.

A lady well known in St. John's, now at Harbor Grace says: I am better and feel fully 14 years younger. It is now some time ago since I called at your house, Lazy Bank Road, St. John's. I believe yours will be the leading remedy when more known.

WITHOUT REASON, WITHOUT ACTION AND WITHOUT SPEECH FOR THREE YEARS.

PUBLICO, Yarmouth, Nov. 17, 1886.—Dr. J. Gordon Bennett, Halifax.—After the remarkable cure you made in your treatment of my son, I would be doing wrong not to make it known to the public. He was confined to his bed three years without Speech or Action. He can now work, has a good appetite and reason returned. Age, thirty years. JOHN CARLAND.
P. S.—Mr. Carland is one of the oldest settlers, a J. P. and no one better known in the district.

Therapeutic Association,
HEAD AND ONLY OFFICE IN NEW LAND,
308 Water Street,
Saint John's, Newfoundland.

A. YOUNG MONTAGUE, MEDICAL ADVISER

References, if needed, given to any part of England or America, Nova Scotia, Bermuda and many parts of Newfoundland, to parties cured by us.

N.B.—Parties writing from Outposts please enclose stamp, as our advice is free to all at the Office, or by post. Also, state size of waist and symptoms. No one else can supply you with any of our appliances, &c.

Remember the address—308 Water Street, St. John's Newfoundland. dec24

FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL!

THE "GENUINE SINGER" has taken the first prize and gold medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, England, over all other sewing machines. We challenge any sewing machine before the public to equal the IMPROVED SINGER, our new high-arm sewing machine. It possesses the following advantages over all other sewing machines:



- 1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
- 2nd—Carries a finer needle with given size thread.
- 3rd. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.
- 4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.
- 5th. The shuttle holds the most thread.
- 6th. Draws the needle thread both down and up, while the needle is out of the goods, therefore there is less friction on the needle and thread, consequently a tighter and more elastic seam.

Strength and durability unequalled.
Incomparable for ease of operation.
Not equalled for simplicity of construction.
Great rapidity, and almost noiseless.
Equipped with every valuable improvement.
Range of work far exceeding any other machine.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,

172 Water Street, St. John's. - 75 Water Street, Harbor Grace.

feb15

M. F. SMYTH, Agent.**The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,**

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,176
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	\$130,000

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feb12,3m,2iv

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Beg to announce that they have received, in addition to their large stock of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, a lot of

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Also, Preserved Mackerel, Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Corn, Bran, &c.

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feb16

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WM. FREW,

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BEGS to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL SALE of Surplus Stock will commence on **Monday, November 1st**, when his whole stock, which it is well known consists of Plain, Useful Goods, of medium quality, personally selected last summer, and bought on the very best terms, which long experience and ready cash could secure. Will be offered at Greatly Reduced Prices—

Mantles, Shawls, Dress Materials,

and all goods of passing fashion reduced to nearly half-price, so as to effect a complete clearance. Wonderful Bargains in Calicoes, Flannels, Kerseys, Winceys, Tweeds, Mole-skin, Sheetings and Blankets.

Fur Muffs, Fur Bags, Fur Capes—in great variety, and at marvellously low prices. Now is the time to buy. Remaining stock of Mens' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing to be cleared out regardless of cost.

Hats! Hats! Hats!—100 dozen Mens' and Boys' Felt Hats, to be given away during the sale at little more than half-price.
Bargains in Shirts and Scarfs; bargains in Collars and Gloves; bargains in Underclothing Bargains in Boots and Shoes; Bargains in Everything! All who want to save money, now is your opportunity.

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Removal.

MR. SCOTT, Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, &c., has removed to the offices formerly occupied by the ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., and more recently by Money Order Department in the Old Post Office Buildings. [Mer.] nov10

FOR SALE--TO SATISFY A MORTGAGE.

A SCHOONER ABOUT FIFTY-SIX TONS REGISTER, well equipped and admirably adapted for the general business of the country. For further particulars apply to **P. J. SCOTT,** Solicitor. dec4

Select Story.

Under a Shadow.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "DORA THORNE."

CHAPTER LXII.—(Continued.)

THE TERRIBLE ACCUSATION.

"Who so disputes my word or doubts it," she continued, "let such a one read the words addressed by Colonel Montague to his beloved Alison Trente."

A slight shudder passed over the pale, beautiful woman, listening with royal calm to her doom. Lady Blanche looked up more triumphantly than ever.

"Alison Trente left England with Colonel Montague; they went to Italy together, and lived in Florence very happily for some time. They were devotedly attached to each other. There was only one little drawback, I believe, and that was that no kind of religious ceremony had hallowed the union—there was love, but no marriage; an unfortunate drawback, we must allow. Then, alas for the so-called fidelity of men, Colonel Montague became Lord Cardyne, and he seems to have tired of his fancy; he married the Lady Camilla d'Isio, and we hear no more of Alison Trente until there is a rumor of suicide. A young girl has flung herself into the river—I am sorry that I cannot become explicit—into the river; but listen, and remember—with a dead babe in her arms!"

Another terrible shudder, and the royal head of that beautiful woman dropped as a rose falls. It was a strange scene, a marvellous scene. The vindictive accuser, her eyes lighted with hate, her face flushed with eagerness, standing in the midst; on the one hand the horror-stricken group of friends, on the other the unhappy lady still seated, with Nugent Avenham standing erect by her side.

"You hear and you understand—a dead babe in her arms. Then we hear no more of Alison Trente. Word is sent to her betrayer in England; and if he be like the rest of men he was relieved by the intelligence. So ends apparently, the story of Alison Trente. But one might believe the old story that witches will not drown—there was a rescue. Some gentlemen rowing on the river, picked up Alison Trente. I have papers here that show where she was taken and how long she remained there; that show where she went afterward and establish quite clearly the connection between the ex-governess and the artist; that show, quite clearly, Alison Trente and Asalita Ferrari one and the same person. Moreover, I can trace for you how Alison Trente returned to England, with the fame of a grand artist, forsooth; how she allowed an honorable gentleman to woo her, and to marry her, without telling him the truth; and I can tell you, after she had married him, how she went to visit her old lover."

"Stay!" cried Lord Carlyton; "I will not here another word—not one." His voice was a voice of thunder; the hand he raised with a gesture demanding silence trembled with rage. "I say and repeat," he cried, "that I do not believe one single word that you have uttered against my dear and honored wife. Asalita, look up, these foul slanders shall all be crushed; my life, my darling they shall not hurt you!"

"Who looks guilty, myself or Lady Carlyton?" asked Lady Blanche. "Do you think that I would dare to advance one word of this if it were not true? Look at the papers spread out there for you to read, and I can bring witnesses to prove every fact that I have related. This will be a shorter method of proving my words; there sits your wife, there sits Alison Trente; turn to her and ask her whether what I have said is true or not—look in her face and ask her if I have lied."

"I will not," he replied; "I will ask her no questions. I do not doubt her; I will swear by her truth and her purity—swear until I die."

"A great loss of faith," she sneered. "You will not ask the question simply because you dare not; I will ask it for you. Answer me, Lady Carlyton—Are you, are you Alison Trente, or not?"

"You shall not torture her," cried Lord Carlyton.

"Torture!" said Lady Blanche. "Why should it be torture? If I am speaking falsely, let her deny it; let her fling

back my words in my face; let her crush me with my own falsehood. If I speak truly, let her own it. Answer me, Lady Carlyton—are you, or are you not, Alison Trente?"

No answer from the white closed lips; but the dark eyes, raised with such agony of entreaty to her husband's face, said so much.

"Silence is not fair to me," said Lady Blanche; "nor, Lord Carlyton, is it fair to you. I bring certain accusations against your wife; if she can refute them, let her do so; if she cannot, it will clear me from all stigma of falsehood. I assert that I have told the truth; let her deny it if she can. I appeal to the duke whether I am right or not. Let his grace decide whether Lady Carlyton should speak or not."

"I am grievously annoyed at the whole scene," said his grace. "I would not have such a thing occur in my house on any account; but, considering all that Lady Blanche has brought forward, considering that through the marriage of Lady Eva we shall in all probability be related, I should say that it would be better for Lady Carlyton to deny, if possible, this most strange story."

"Certainly," added the Countess of Bleaseton. "My daughter has said so much that it is needful we should know the truth. I could never ally herself with a family bounded by a marriage with Alison Trente."

There was a subdued oath from the lips of Nugent Avenham; but he did not lose his hold of the cold white hands clasped in his own.

"I quite agree," said the duchess; "Lady Carlyton should confirm or deny."

"She shall do neither," interrupted Lord Carlyton, indignantly. "My wife is like Caesar's wife—above suspicion."

Lady Blanche laughed aloud.

"It would all be very pretty and very romantic," she said, "if the truth could be hidden. As it is, I challenge Lady Carlyton myself. If I have spoken falsely, let her tell me so; if truthfully, let her at least own it. If she remain silent, I call upon all present to consider that a proof that she is guilty."

"Speak Alison," whispered Nugent Avenham; "it will be the wisest course now."

She looked up at him with a vague dazed expression, as of one who had been tortured past all bearing. His heart ached as he saw her. He turned suddenly to Lady Blanche.

"You are a woman," he cried; "why do you torment her?"

"Because," she replied, with a sudden flame of passion—"because I hate her!"

"Speak, Alison," he whispered again; "it will be the wisest part now."

They watched her as she rose from her seat, the same imperial grace and dignity enfolding her like a garment—her pale, noble face, her queenly head, her clasped hands—they watched her, the light shining in her jewels and gleaming in the amber becade, as she walked slowly across to where her husband stood. She sunk on her knees at his feet—she forgot the whole world—she thought only of him and herself. She looked up at him.

Basil, she said, simply, "can you ever pardon me? I thought that God had forgiven and men had forgotten my sin."

He bent over her.

"It is true, then my wife, this story of your youth?"

There was another interval of painful silence—a silence so intense that one might have heard the falling of a rose-leaf—a silence so painful that kindly hearts listening grew sick with suspense and dread.

"Speak, my sister."

But from the white locked lips of Lady Carlyton just then there came no word.

"Is it true, my wife?" repeated Lord Carlyton. "Have no fear—tell me all." There was infinite love, infinite pity in the voice, infinite pathos in his tones—his very soul seemed to shine out from his eyes to her.

"It is—true!" she replied, bending her beautiful head low in her humility and shame; "it is true, but I thought God had forgiven and men had forgotten. If I had not believed that, I would never have wronged you by marrying you. I cannot ask you to forgive me—my sin is beyond pardon."

There was another moment of silence, then the Duke of Charterly spoke.

(to be continued.)

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With Comfortable Board and Lodging or Meals, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

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Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.	
Reserve.....	£844,576 19 11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188 18 3
Balance of profit and loss act.....	67,895 12 6

III.—LIFE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147 3 2

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.	
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075 5 2
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717 7 11

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073 14 0
	£1,750,866 7 4

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THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his many friends, and the public generally, that he has recently opened that FORGE formerly occupied by the late Mr. JOHN KELLY, opposite the wharf of Messrs. W. & G. RENDELL, Water-street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACK SMITH WORK, SHIP, FARM and JOBBING. HORSE-SHOELING a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate, to suit the hard times. A trial solicited from the most fastidious.

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Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,
(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (Ile aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.
February 2nd, 1887,tf.

CHRISTMAS FLOWERS from VILLA NOVA
CONSERVATORY.

PARTIES wishing to have nice Bouquets or Pot of Flowers for church and home decorations during the Christmas Holidays, will find a Choice Selection of Primula, Pink and White Cineraria, Variegated Verbena, and other winter-blooming Plants at Villa Nova Conservatory. All orders sent to Superintendent, Villa Nova Orphanage, or to Revd. M. P. MORRIS, will be attended to.

Gifts Suitable for the Year.

ELECTRO-PLATED CURLER'S INKSTAND.

Electro-plated Stag's Head Inkstand with Ink-horns; a great variety of Inkstands; Pocket Fruit Knives; Desert Knives and Forks; Biscuit Boxes; Banner Arms—very handsome; Dresden China Fruit Stands—with figures; Hand-painted and other Mirrors; Graphoscopes, Musical Boxes; Paper Racks; Card Receivers; Trunk Trays; Card Cases; Writing Cabinets, with revolving shutters—newest designs; Stationery Stands—with and without date; Calendars—in walnut, oak, &c.; Ladies' and Gents' Writing Desks—in various woods, leathers and plushes; Glove and Handkerchief Boxes; Dressing Cases and Jewel Cases—in wood, leather, &c.; Albums—photo, cabinet and promenade; Hand-bags—in Russia, Morocco, Crocodile, Plush, &c.; very handsomely fitted Bags; an elegant line of Purse; Terra Cotta hand-painted Plaques—four sizes, framed in plush; handsome Toilet Sets, with Mirrors—very latest; Photo, Cabinet and Promenade Frames—in plush, leather, crystal, glass, wood, &c.; high-standing wicker-work Baskets—beautifully lined and quilted with satin and plush; ebony boudoir Chairs—upholstered in plush; Musical Albums; Orchestral, Top—new, and an immense assortment of other Goods.

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Christmas Annuals, Magazines & New Books.

CHRISTMAS Nos. Graphic, Illustrated London News, Pictorial World, London Society, Truth Illustrated, Young Ladies Journal, for January, Family Herald, London Journal, boys of England, and others for December.

John Leech's Pictures, elegantly bound. Pictorial Cabinet of Marvels, Handy Vol. Shakespeare Complete in box, Handy Vol. Tennyson, 12 Vols. in box. Christian Treasury, Vol. 1, 1886. Morley's Universal Library, Vol. 44. Routledge's World Library, Sundry Vols. A Marked Man, by Faucet Streets, etc. etc.

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Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence relating to Editorial or Business matters will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

Daily Colonist.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1887.

DESPATCHES ON THE BAIT BILL.

The despatch of His Excellency to the Colonial Office is one which shows that Sir G. W. Des Vœux thoroughly identifies himself with the interests of Newfoundland, and gives him an additional claim to the esteem and confidence of its people. Though a lengthy document we will endeavor to place it before our readers, as it will be regarded as an historical document, to which reference will frequently be made.

The reply does not attempt to controvert the points so strongly urged by his Excellency; but "while fully recognizing the serious character of the representations now placed before them, as to the actual condition and prospect of the Colonial fishing trade, feel constrained to admit that there are special difficulties in the way of an entire departure, at the present moment from the policy which has so long been adhered to. The time is now close at hand at which the French fishermen prepare to sail for the fisheries, and large expenditure has been incurred for the season; and the French Government have received no formal intimation that the practice hitherto uniformly maintained will be departed from, has been entitled to assume that there will be no alteration in the arrangements for the current year. Her Majesty's Government would consequently not be justified in disregarding the strong protest of the French Government against the introduction at this late period of restrictions, calculated to inflict grave loss upon the French fishermen; and as for this reason they are unable to advise the Queen to allow the Bill to come into operation in respect of the approaching fishing season, it will not at present be submitted for Her Majesty's confirmation."

A point is made by questioning whether the bounty-fed competition of the French in foreign markets has actually caused the Colonial fishery "to be remunerative." The information on this matter will be given by our delegates to London; and, if satisfactory, we may soon have the pleasure of hearing that the regulation and the sale of bait are to be left in the hands of the people of this country.

That portion of his Excellency's exhaustive despatch on the Bait Bill, which refers to Agriculture, we understand, has not pleased the farmers, and it is to be the subject of discussion before the farmers' section of the Home Industries Society to-morrow. A lively discussion may be expected.

'WHAT I SAW IN MY HOLIDAYS.'

As large an audience as ever gathered in the Star of the Sea Hall assembled last night to hear the Rev. M. P. Morris's lecture on "What I saw in my holidays." As early as half past seven the hall was packed, and many persons could not gain admission. A number were permitted to take seats on the stage, amongst others hon. Ed. Dalton Shea, Mrs. R. L. Mare, Mrs. Jackson, James Baird, Esq., and Mrs. Baird. Hon. Jas. McLoughlan and Rev. John Ryan, the president and spiritual director respectively of the Star of the Sea Society were also present. At eight o'clock the reverend lecturer appeared on the stage and was loudly applauded. Hon. Mr. McLoughlan stepped to the front of the stage and introduced Father Morris, and announced the subject of the lecture in a few well chosen and appropriate remarks, after which the Rev. gentleman commenced the lecture. It had reference to his travels in the United States last summer. Though his stay there did not extend over six weeks, every phase of social and commercial life was taken note of with a clearness and minuteness which seemed incredible in such a short space of

time. The discourse was grouped under four or five distinct headings, and of these headings alone did the lecturer have notes; all the rest was delivered extempore, and with a spontaneity which can only be the gift of the born orator. The lecture did not make any attempt at classic learning or polished endeavor but was a common sense and humorous series of racy anecdotes showing "Brother Jonathan" in nearly every position. The summing up of Father Morris' views was to the effect that the people of the large towns in the Eastern States work hard during the hours proscribed for work, and that every second is precious; but when work is over they like to enjoy themselves, each one according to his taste. Business and pleasure are two different things with them, and one is not allowed to intrude on the other. They are democratic in every sense of the word—the man in the humblest walks of life can shake hands with the President on the occasion of the most brilliant receptions, which was illustrated by the lecturer from an instance which came under his notice during President Cleveland's visit to Boston. The people are hospitable and kind towards those who may visit them. They are charitable and philanthropic, as can be seen in the numerous schools for the poor waifs of the streets, that have been endowed in all the large cities. Father Morris spoke of the colony of Newfoundlanders in South Boston, who he said were countrymen to be proud of. In every place where they were employed, they had the respect and confidence of their employers and fellow workmen. Many of them who had little or no education when they left St. John's, have so improved that they are fit to move in the best social circles, and can entertain their guests with music and conversation as well as the first families in Newfoundland. They are more clannish too than when at home and assist each other when necessary. They all retain an undying love for the home of their birth—rock-bound Terra Nova. The people are speculative, and amounts which would scare us out of our minds, change hands in the States without comment. Advertising is the great auxiliary of commerce there, and no man succeeds who does not advertise. This point should hold good in all countries, and it is to be hoped that our Newfoundland business people will take the hint and advertise in the COLONIST more if they want to sell their goods. The lecture occupied an hour and a half and was finished all too soon. Father Morris was loudly applauded as he took his seat. Hon. E. D. Shea said a few words at the finish in praise of the lecture. He said that Father Morris should lecture again on the same subject at an early day. There must have been upwards of fifteen hundred persons present.

(continued from first page.)

Speech of W. B. Grieve—(Concluded.)

These works were indeed very large but it may not be necessary to prosecute similar works in the future except upon a similar emergency. The finances of the colony cannot bear a like strain for some time to come, and it would be well for our people to know this fact so that they may not be induced to leave their usual avocation in the hope of finding employment on the land. The subject matter of this expenditure will be disposed of by legislature as well as

THE DEFICIT IN THE REVENUE

caused by the bad season of last year. It is to be hoped that these questions which involve the credit of the colony will not be dealt with in a party spirit but in a patriotic one, for it should be borne in mind that should such relief work be required in the future, care should be taken not to do damage to the credit of the colony. In reference to the friction between the Government and the Railway Company, I may observe that it is not my intention to occupy the time of the House upon the matter. I have read the judgment, but not being a lawyer I was unable to follow the arguments of the learned Judge. He says "In arriving at this conclusion, I have the satisfaction of feeling that the effect of this judgment, if upheld, will be to sustain the good name and credit of the colony in saving it from the reputation of having acquired nearly a hundred miles of railway at the expense of capitalists abroad, without paying the subsidy upon which, rightly or wrongly, they depended as some security for interest." The contract was entered into for the building of 340 miles of railway to the northward, and if the completion of 100 miles means the fulfillment of the contract, why it is a construction which places it in an entirely new light to me and others. Not wishing to occupy the time of the House at greater length, I have much pleasure in moving that a Select Committee be appointed to draft an address in reply to the speech of his Excellency.

[The speeches of Mr. EMERSON and Mr. BOND, on the Draft Address, crowded out, will appear to-morrow.]

"SORCERER" REHEARSAL.—Tenors, on to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at 8.30 o'clock; sopranos and contraltos, on Monday afternoon, at 3.30 p.m.

Speech of Hon. John Syme

On the Trade of the Country.

DISALLOWANCE OF THE BAIT BILL; THE BANK FISHERIES; HOME INDUSTRIES, AND PROSPECTS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following speech is worthy of a place in our columns, because of the information which it contains, its manly and patriotic spirit, and the hopeful view which the speaker takes of the future of Newfoundland. It was spoken in the Legislative Council on moving for a Select Committee to prepare a reply to the Governor's Address:—

He said he regretted, with members of the Legislature and the whole community, that His Excellency has been prevented by an injury from opening in person the present session of the Legislature. We must all hope to see him soon restored and able to continue that attention to the affairs of the colony to which his best efforts have been given since his advent amongst us. I must also take this early opportunity to deplore the removal from our body by death, since the close of the previous session of the Legislature, of one of our most prized and esteemed members, the late hon. E. White. In lamenting the death of that gentleman we cannot forget his valuable public service to the country in whose every interest he always took an active and intelligent concern. His long and varied experience in the trade and fisheries of the colony were effectively brought to bear in all discussions upon questions affecting the chief business pursuits of the people, and his matured judgment had its due influence in shaping legislation in such form as would be most promotive of the elevation and welfare of his native land. The speech of His Excellency sets out with an expression of regret at the unprosperous results of

OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS

during the past season. There can be no ignoring the fact that our trade has suffered depression in the past year and preceding ones, but we may apply to ourselves the consolation that we are as favourably situated as any of our neighboring provinces. The depression from which we suffer is not a local or partial condition, but appears to exist in trade centres all around us, wherever we cast our eyes. We should, therefore, be thankful that we are no worse off than other countries, hoping trustfully that the darkest hour precedes the dawn, the present depression shall soon be removed and that the colony shall ere long re-assume its normal condition of prosperity as a consequence of renewed activity in trade and business. I have an assured faith in the future of the colony. In times gone by we have seen periods of adversity—aye, worse than what we are now experiencing; but they have passed away without leaving indelible marks behind them. We are, then, justified in feeling a confidence that the natural elasticity of the trade and resources of the colony will again re-assert itself and produce conditions which we all desire to see realized. It is, unfortunately, true that

THE NORTHERN SHORE FISHERY

and that of Labrador have, during last season, been unusually short; and it is beyond question that to that cause is attributable much of the unfavorable result his Excellency has alluded to. But, apart from the short catch, the reduced demand for our produce in other countries has caused lower prices at home, and brought down the profits of the merchants to a point insufficient to remunerate them for their outlay in the prosecution of those fisheries. Although our Northern and Labrador fisheries have been the worst for years, it is pleasing to know that one branch of the codfishery, the Bank fishery, has been successful. There is a considerable effort being made to extend that branch of the fishery operations, and no doubt a strong impetus would have been given to it this year, had the bait bill passed last session, been assented to by the Imperial Government. As regards

THE SEAL-FISHERY

it is to be regretted that the price for the produce of that business has, of late years so largely declined. Heretofore this depreciation in value as the consequence of trade depression in those countries where the production of the sealing voyage is consumed. I believe with a revival of trade and manufactures, and the advent of better times, the value of the yield of this industry will again show an upward tendency. But while we suffer from the loss of value in this branch of trade, I contend that if proper and earnest attention and care were devoted to the salmon fishery; if that fishery were fostered and protected; our rivers stocked as they ought to be, and duly preserved, any short coming in connection with the sealfishery would soon be compensated for in large measures from this source. I hold this opinion, believing there is an immense amount of undeveloped wealth for the people of the colony in the salmon fishery were it properly fostered by

liberal outlay under judicious laws. I hold that it behooves the Government to regard this matter in a light that its importance demands, especially in view of declining production and returns from other departments of our fisheries. To this end

FISH HATCHERIES

should be established under the operations of which our rivers would be stocked and the quantity indefinitely increased, producing a mine of wealth to the colony. Salmon is in demand in all parts of the world, for which a price is paid that would generously remunerate those engaging in it. Alluding to the mining industry of the country, I think the Government is desirous of promoting it in every reasonable way. It is much to be hoped that an impetus will be given to such enterprise, as it would afford an outlet for the active energies of our surplus population, afford a large amount of profitable employment and prevent the flower of our people from seeking their fortune in other lands. It seems quite apparent that the present Government are imbued with a desire to promote and encourage every industry of the country calculated to afford employment for the people, to check the emigration of its producing classes. During the past season, impressed with the stern fact that destitution prevailed to a wide extent, they authorized the expenditure of a large amount of money on the construction of roads, through

AGRICULTURAL AREAS.

In that action they exhibited wisdom, because if it be desired to open up and cultivate the lands of the colony, as all appear to admit, it is then by means of roads, and especially railroads, that such an end must be achieved. Ordinary roads, especially in a new country, are of comparatively little utility unless tapped by a railroad, and the Government have taken the best course to provide for the future wants of an increasing population without pauperizing them, by providing for the opening up of agricultural tracts and facilitating the obtaining of grants of land. Every acre of land reclaimed and cultivated means so much permanent wealth added to the resources of the colony, besides raising up a class of people to teach others the knowledge and value of farming operations. While encouraging and applauding the efforts of the Government in this behalf I should regret to see an unusual expenditure similar to that of last year repeated for a long time to come; hoping and believing agriculture has received an impetus that will effectually stimulate this industry. I would, however, go further in this direction by advocating the establishment of one or two

MODEL FARMS,

so that our young men might thereon be educated and trained in the practical knowledge and science of agriculture. By this means the agricultural interest of the colony would be beneficially promoted, an onward impulse given to it, and money required for so important an object would be well expended. There is one point touched upon in the speech which has special interest for the mercantile community, and indirectly to the community in general. That is the assurance that a convention has been agreed to between the British Government and the Government of Spain, whereby our products exported to that country shall henceforth be relieved of the disabilities that heretofore operated against our commerce with it, by equalising the import duties upon fish of all countries. The beneficial effect of this relaxation has not yet manifested itself in our trade operations, but it is hoped that in the future good results will accrue from it, and it is a matter we should feel thankful for. In this connection it will be observed that we are invited to take part in the

FISHERY EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT BARCELONA

in the current year. This movement is fraught with considerable importance to us as a fish producing colony. If we comply with the invitation extended to us, we shall have an opportunity of exhibiting our fishery products in competition with those of other nations, and demonstrate that no country in the world can produce finer codfish than Newfoundland. In Barcelona alone, five hundred thousand quintals of codfish are annually consumed, out of which not one quintal is Newfoundland fish. This fact should open our eyes and arouse our energies to the assumption of our legitimate position as a fish exporting country; and if we, by participating in the forthcoming exhibition, can prove, as I have no doubt we can, that our fish is second to no other in the world, an expansive avenue of trade may at once be opened up to us. I think our government would be bound to spend any reasonable sum of money in putting our best foot forward, by placing samples of our fish in that exhibition under charge of some active, energetic person, who would take a lively interest in explaining its character and qualities. Vast good would likely redound to us from such action. We have also been solicited to send

DELEGATES TO LONDON

to join in a conference upon international and colonial affairs during the

coming summer. I must say, reasoning by the light of recent events, that this colony can scarcely comply with this proposal with any degree of confidence. I think that the treatment of Newfoundland by the Imperial Government has been such as to deter us from taking part in any movement such as that proposed. I need but refer to the most recent instance of Imperial harshness.

THE DISALLOWANCE OF OUR BAIT BILL; a measure deemed by the legislature and people as one of most vital importance to our very existence as a colony. Such ungenerous action towards its offspring by our Imperial Parent is sufficient to cool the loyalty of the most devoted British subject. I myself am loyal to the core, but it is to be wondered at, in view of such unkind and unmerited treatment, that any man should feel his loyalty oozing out at his finger ends. Our Government, of course, may send home delegates, but I, for one, fail to see the utility of it. Reference has been made by His Excellency to the ocean and coastal steam service.

(continued on second page.)

A PLEASANT HOUR AT THE NEW METHODIST COLLEGE.

The music, readings, etc., advertised a week ago, came off last evening, at the new Methodist College, and was a success. Mr. C. Macpherson introduced the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the performance. The programme was opened by Mrs. March singing a solo, entitled "Silvery Moon," which was encored. Mrs. Steer and Rogerson sang a duet; also the Misses Woods and Curtis sang, in good style, the "Serenade," which was well rendered, and received an encore. The readings, recitations, etc., by Messrs. Walker, Murphy, Woods and Macpherson, were very good. The evening's entertainment was closed with the singing of the "National Anthem."

Local and other Items.

The steamer Neptune is still jammed off Cape Breton.

From all points around the island the snow-storm is raging to-day.

The steamer Curlew arrived at Channel at 7 p.m. yesterday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Benevolent," on contemplated dinner of the Benevolent Irish Society, received.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 23, the lowest 12.

The members of the Star of the Sea Literary Institute are requested to meet in the Star of the Sea hall on Sunday next, at one o'clock, on business of importance.

The farmers section of H. I. E. S. are specially requested to attend on Saturday next, at the usual hour (12.30), when matters concerning their vital interest will be discussed.

All the members of the Variety Minstrels are requested to attend a rehearsal this evening in St. Patrick's hall at 8 p.m. Those interested in the charity concert will please attend.

The electric light was put into the House of Assembly a few days ago, and has given great satisfaction. Two globes are sufficient to light the room. The Council chamber has also been lighted by one globe.

His Excellency the Governor, under the Queen's Warrant, and Royal Sign Manual, has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Maurice Fenelon, to be a Member of the Legislative Council. Secretary's Office, Feb. 22nd, 1887.

One of the family (a female) McKilloff, who were recently placed in the Riverhead hospital with fever, has died, but she had been otherwise ailing for a long time. The rest of the family are improving, as the type is not a malignant one.

Marriages.

HALLEY—HAW—On the 20th inst., at the R. C. Cathedral, by the Rev. Archdeacon Forristal, assisted by the Rev. J. Scott, William J. Halley, of Marfield, County Tipperary, Ireland, to Annie, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Haw, St. John's.

Deaths.

FRANCIS—This morning, after a short illness, Ella Mary, infant daughter of Capt. A. and Jessie Francis, aged eleven months.

MARTIN—Last night, 24th inst., Mary Joseph, eldest daughter of George and Ellen Martin, aged 4 years and 8 months. Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence Tank Lane.

Shipping News.

ENTERED

Feb. 25.—Esquimaux s.s., Capt. Milne, 20 days, Dundee, Dundee Seal & Whale Fishery Co. Aurora, s.s., Captain Fairweather, 40 days, Dundee, W. Stephen & Co.

CLEARED

Feb. 25.—Ethel, Capt. Soppe, Pernambuco, 4571 qts, codfish, Job Bros. & Co.